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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/076,605	02/19/2002	Jun Fujimoto	401578	2306
23548	7590	10/07/2005		
LEYDIG VOIT & MAYER, LTD 700 THIRTEENTH ST. NW SUITE 300 WASHINGTON, DC 20005-3960			EXAMINER SHAPIRO, JEFFERY A	
			ART UNIT 3653	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 10/07/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/076,605	Applicant(s) FUJIMOTO, JUN	
	Examiner Jeffrey A. Shapiro	Art Unit 3653	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 July 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-48 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-48 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. Claims 4-11, 15, 26-33 and 39-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

It is unclear what is meant by the term "anomaly detection device." For example, said anomaly detection device has been construed in most of the claims as being a device, such as an RFID device, located on the portable safe. However, said anomaly device, as recited in Claim 33, appears to refer to the circuitry that "interrogates" said RFID device rather than the RFID device itself.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

3. Claims 1-3, 23-25 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Fukatsu et al (US 5,804,804).

Fukatsu discloses a portable safe (43) that holds currency for an automated teller machine (ATM) (10a-d), a currency control device (132), wherein said portable safe both transfers currency into said portable safe from said currency control device and transfers currency from said portable safe to said currency control device. Note, for

example, that currency control device (132) is described as a receiving/dispersing sorter. Note also that said ATM may be construed as a gaming-related device since it provides money that can be used in the proximity of casino or video game machines, for example. Also, note that the particulars of the gaming related device are not claimed and that Fukatsu's ATMs function in substantially the same way as Applicants' gaming device in that they both handle currency. Fukatsu also discloses a delivery outlet (73a) and a "bill take-in" inlet (73b) in portable safe (43).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 4-11, 15, 26-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fukatsu in view of Anderson (US 2003/0122673 A1).

Fukatsu discloses the system described above. Fukatsu does not expressly disclose, but Anderson discloses an anomaly detection device (1) that detects an anomaly internal to the portable safe, when said portable safe is unattached as well as a positional anomaly. See Anderson paragraphs 2-5, 11-19, 176, 191-195 and 198. Said anomaly detection device detects anomalies through RFID tag (1) and ICE unit (50), said ICE unit arming a dyepack device. Note also remote control apparatus (22), in

Art Unit: 3653

the form of an interrogator, which interrogates tag (1), which may also, in the alternative, be construed as the anomaly detection device.

Fukatsu and Anderson are all considered to be analogous art because they all concern currency handling and currency cassettes.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have used the anomaly detection device taught by Anderson on Fukatsu's portable safe.

The suggestion/motivation would have been to prevent theft of the valuables inside the portable safe. See Anderson, paragraph 1.

6. Claims 16 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fukatsu in view of Davis et al (US 6,059,090).

Fukatsu discloses the system described above. Fukatsu does not expressly disclose, but Davis discloses a portable safe (100) having first shutter (220) and second shutter (461) closing apertures for receiving coins or bills.

Both Fukatsu and Davis are considered analogous art because they both concern currency handling and currency cassettes.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have used Davis' shutter mechanisms to close any aperture/opening in said portable safe when the safe is removed from either an ATM/gaming device or a currency processing device.

Art Unit: 3653

The suggestion/motivation would have been to secure said portable safe against theft. See Davis abstract.

7. Claims 17-22 and 39-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fukatsu in view of Davis et al (US 6,059,090) and further in view of Anderson.

Fukatsu and Davis disclose the system described above. Fukatsu does not expressly disclose, but Anderson discloses an anomaly detection device (1) that detects an anomaly internal to the portable safe, when said portable safe is unattached as well as a positional anomaly. See Anderson paragraphs 2-5, 11-19, 176, 191-195 and 198. Said anomaly detection device detects anomalies through RFID tag (1) and ICE unit (50), said ICE unit arming a dyepack device. Note also remote control apparatus (22), in the form of an interrogator, which interrogates tag (1), which may also, in the alternative, be construed as the anomaly detection device.

Fukatsu and Anderson are all considered to be analogous art because they all concern currency handling and currency cassettes.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have used the anomaly detection device taught by Anderson on Fukatsu's portable safe.

The suggestion/motivation would have been to prevent theft of the valuables inside the portable safe. See Anderson, paragraph 1.

Art Unit: 3653

8. Claims 12-14 and 34-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fukatsu in view of Deaville al (US 5,907,141).

Fukatsu discloses the system described above, Fukatsu does not expressly disclose, but Deaville discloses using an operator code/password disposed on a card (1), which is used to provide an operator with access to a portable cassette (200). See also Deaville, col. 4, lines 1-12 and 23-28. See also Deaville, col. 9, lines 35-39, which mentions that this system may be used with vending or gaming machines.

Both Deaville and Fukatsu are considered analogous art because they both concern currency handling and currency cassettes.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have used Deaville's card access system to provide an operator with access to a portable cassette.

The suggestion/motivation would have been to secure the currency handling system as well as to track and manage multiple cassettes and currency handling machines. See Deaville, col. 2, lines 50-65.

9. Claims 45-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fukatsu in view of Wells (US 5,330,185).

Fukatsu discloses the system described above. Fukatsu does not expressly disclose, but Wells discloses a gaming card vending machine (see figure 1) having card

Art Unit: 3653

dispensing port (25, 27, 29, 33, 35 and 37), payment means (41) allowing payment by bills, coins or credit.

Both Fukatsu and Wells are considered analogous art because they both concern currency handling.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have replaced Fukatsu's ATMs with game card vending machines having game card dispensing ports.

The suggestion/motivation would have been to manage distribution of currency to and from various cash transaction systems. See Fukatsu, col. 1, lines 10-15.

Official notice is taken that Wells' gaming card vending machine would have had a currency discriminator and a currency cassette since it is well-known to handle currency using a discriminator to validate currency according to its genuineness and to store currency in a storage area after discrimination.

Response to Arguments

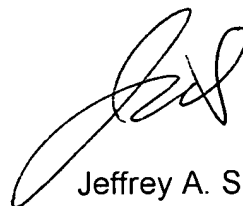
10. Applicant's arguments with respect to Claims 1-48 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. See above discussion.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jeffrey A. Shapiro whose telephone number is (571)272-6943. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 9:00 AM-5:00 PM.

Art Unit: 3653


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Donald P. Walsh can be reached on (571)272-6944. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Jeffrey A. Shapiro
Examiner
Art Unit 3653

September 29, 2005


DONALD P. WALSH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600